

MANDYA DISTRICT, KRISHNARAJPET TALUK, KASABA HOBLI, S. I. KURANENAHALLI VILLAGE.													
Names of khatedars or owners	Anubhavadars (if any) or other persons interested in the properties	Survey No. or S.I. No.	Whether dry, wet, or garden, etc.	Total extent		Extent now required		Boundaries				East	West
				A. g.	Kharab	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	S. No. Remaining portion of	S. No. 19 and 10	S. No. S. I. Tera-nenahalli village boundary.	S. No. M. L. B. Channel.		
Inam Vrithidar and Nanjappa, Lakshmi-pura.		19	Gomal Kharab	97 11	97 11	0 27½	...	19.					
Sathigowdan Javaregowda	...	28-1	Dry	4 22	...	0 8	0 4 0	M. L. B. Channel.	30	Remaining portion of 28.	Remaining portion of 28.		
Girigowda's son Venkate-gowda	...	28-2	Do	2 29	...	0 3	0 1 6	Do	30	Do	Do		
Appaji's son Karigowda...	...	28-3	Do	1 27	...	0 6	0 3 0	Do	30	Do	Do		
Bora Setty's Kadegowda	...	30-1	Do	3 15	0 5	0 2	0 1 0	27 and 28	Voni	Remaining portion of 30.	Remaining portion of 30.		
Bora Setty Gowdan Subbegowda	...	30-2	Do	3 15	0 4	0 2	0 1 0	27 and 28	Do	Do	Do		
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1 8½	...						

Dated 14th April 1947.

No. P. W. 7135-9—K. R. S. 1-46-201. Under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act No. I of 1927, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore declare that the lands measuring 1 acre and 8½ guntas, be the same a little more or less, are needed for a public purpose, to wit, Relieving weir and Draft halla; and under Sections 4 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Special Land Acquisition Office, is appointed to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under the Act and directed to take orders for the acquisition of the said lands. Under sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Act, the Government further direct that the possession of the said lands may be taken on the expiry of fifteen days from the date of publication of the notice mentioned in Section 9 (1) of the Act. A plan of the lands is kept in the Office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

MANDYA DISTRICT, KRISHNARAJPET TALUK, KASABA HOBLI, S. I. KURANENAHALLI VILLAGE.													
Names of khatedars or owners	S. No.	Whether dry, wet, or garden, vacant site	Total extent		Remaining extent	Extent now required		Boundaries				East	West
			A. g.	Kharab		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	S. No. Remaining portion of	S. No. 19 and 10	S. No. S. I. Tera-nenahalli village boundary.	S. No. M. L. B. Channel.		
Inam Vrithidar Nanjappa, Lakshmi-pur.	19	Gomal Kharab	97 11	97 11	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	0 27½	19.					
Sathigowdan Javaregowda	28-1	Dry	4 22	...	4 22	5 0	0 8	0 4 0	M. L. B. Channel.	30	Remaining portion of 28.	Remaining portion of 28.	
Girigowda's son Venkate-gowda.	28-2	Do	2 29	...	2 29	3 0	0 3	0 1 6	Do	Do	Do	Do	
Appajee's son Karigowda ...	28-3	Do	1 27	...	1 27	1 12	0 6	0 3 0	Do	30	Do	Do	
Bora Setty's Kadegowda ...	30-1	Do	3 15	0	3 10	3 8	0 2	0 1 0	27 and 28	Voni	Remaining portion of 30.	Remaining portion of 30.	
Bora Setty Gowdan Subbegowda.	30-2	Do	3 15	0 4	3 11	3 8	0 2	0 1 0	Do	Do	Do	Do	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8½	...					

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B. S. NARASINGA RAO, P. W. Secy.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Dated 29th July 1947.

No. S. R. 321—L. W. 13-47-2. Under Section 12 (4) of the Mysore Labour Act XIII of 1942, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to publish for general information the accompanying report of the Chief Conciliator in Mysore, Bangalore, in respect of the failure of conciliation proceedings in the dispute between the Minerva Mills Labour Association, Bangalore City and the concerned Mills Management in regard to two Conciliation cases, on separate notices of change given by the said Labour Association putting forth certain demands as detailed therein.

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MOHAMED ISMAIL SHERIFF, *Gl. Secy.*

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONCILIATOR IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.

No. C. C. 25 & 34—46, dated 21st July 1947.

To

The Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
General Department, Bangalore.

Sir,

I have the honour to make the following report under Section 12 (4) of the Mysore Labour Act, relating to a dispute between the Minerva Mills Labour Association, Bangalore City, and the concerned Mills Management, in regard to two conciliation cases, on separate Notices of Change, given by the said Labour Association, putting forth several demands as stated below.

I. Conciliation Case No. 25—46 :—

There is only one demand, viz., Payment of three months' wages as "High Price Bonus" immediately (in addition to the Dearness Allowance) and its continuance year after year till the prices get down to pre-war level.

II. Conciliation Case No. 34—46 :—

Eleven demands, viz., (1) Desiring payment of a minimum wage of Rs. 1-4-0 per day per worker. (2) Payment of Dearness Allowance to workers on holidays and "played off" days also. (3) Payment of Bonus every six months immediately the half year to which the Bonus relates, is over. (4) Amendment of Standing Order No. 20 and the appointment of a Committee consisting of three Representatives, one from the Association, one from the Management and one from Government, to dispose of cases relating to misconduct of workers. (5) Starting of a Provident Fund Scheme. (6) Grant of twenty-six days' privilege leave and sick leave with half pay extending to a period of three months and extension of leave without pay, on Medical Certificate. (7) Reinstatement of workers dismissed in 1942 as well as of those dismissed subsequently. (8) Payment of wages for the period of stoppage of machines for repairs or for want of ready beams. (9) Confirmation of temporary workers. (10) Providing facilities for the collection of subscriptions and (11) Payment of half the wages to a worker under treatment due to accident in addition to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act and taking him to his original appointment, if medically certified to be fit or grant him such work as he could efficiently handle.

2. The Secretary of the Labour Association gave to the concerned Mills two Notices of Change, one in respect of each of the above referred cases desiring several changes on the above issues and set out below. There are in all 12 items of demands. As the Management could not accept any of the demands of the Labour Association, and wrote to the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bangalore Division, (who contacted the Management in this respect) that no useful purpose would be served by furnishing their remarks on the demands

in question or by appearing before him (the Assistant Commissioner of Labour) for carrying on negotiations, in view of the fact that the Association had conveniently repudiated agreements entered into with them already, the Assistant Commissioner reported that no agreement could be effected. Upon that the Commissioner of Labour referred these cases to this Office for initiating conciliation proceedings under Section 10 (3) of the Labour Act.

3. The cases were accordingly registered and intimations to the parties were issued for hearing on 11th June 1947. But the proceedings could not be initiated on that day on account of the closing of the Offices on that day on account of the sad demise of the Maharaja of Jodhpur. After fresh intimations to the parties of the hearing date, 1 hold conciliation proceedings at Bangalore on the 18th July 1947 and discussed several items of Demands.

The Management was represented by Mr. D. D. Kale, Labour Superintendent of the Mills and Mr. N. S. Kulkarni, Labour Officer of the Mills, while Mr. B. Munisamappa, Vice-President, Mr. S. Nagabhushana, Secretary, and Mr. H. N. Lingah, Treasurer of the Association represented the Association. The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bangalore Division (Mr. Zia Mohamed) was present throughout.

4. Both the cases were taken up one after another, for conciliation proceedings, the parties being the same. The several items of demands were considered one by one and discussed fully on both sides.

5. Conciliation Case No. 25—46 :—

The Demand in the Notice runs thus :—“ Though the War has stopped the price of food-stuffs, cloth and other commodities necessary to life have risen high and the labourers of the Minerva Mills feel it impossible to make both ends meet. In this abnormal time of soaring cost of living the Management has stopped even the War Bonus which it used to pay to the workers for the last three years. This has hit the workers hard. So to enable the workers to put up with the higher cost of living the Association demands that the Management should give to each worker in the Mills his three months' wages as “ High Price Bonus ” immediately (in addition to the Dearness Allowance) and it should continue to do so every year till the prices get down to pre-war level.”

The Association representative urged that this was quite necessary and should be granted by the Management and that such a grant has been made in Mandya Sugar Company, the Bhadravati Iron Works, the Coimbatore Textile Mills and similar concerns. The Management representative while admitting that such bonus was given by certain concerns, pointed out that conditions in these Mills (under reference) were different from the conditions elsewhere. For example, this concern has been granting to the workers from several years (even before the War) a Profit Bonus which works out to 10 per cent of the actually earned wages of each worker and is paid half-yearly. The other concerns referred to by the Association have been paying War Bonus only after the commencement of the War and thereafter. This Company which was paying War Bonus during period of War, stopped it after the War. With regard to the rise in the cost of living, the representative of the Management stated that this was met by payment of Dearness Allowance according to cost of Living Index at a rate which is the highest in the State. As such, the Management representative said that this demand could not be conceded. The Labour representative pressed the demand on the ground that the cost of living was much higher than what is indicated in the cost of Living Index. It was pointed out to him that the correct procedure on the part of the Association would be to approach the proper authorities and get the figures corrected. The Labour representative was not satisfied and he pressed the demand. The Management pleaded their inability to concede.

Conciliation Case No. 34—46 :—

Demand No. 1.—Re: Fixing minimum wage at Rs. 1-4-0 per day pay worker :—

The Management explained that the fixing of the minimum wage was a question applicable to all industrial concerns and that the lead in this matter should be from Government or a Central authority after a thorough enquiry on both sides (Employer and Employees) as to what should be the minimum wage, and that an individual concern cannot decide this question independently and hence, the demand cannot be accepted. The Association representative pressed the demand but the Management representative could not accept.

Demand No. 2.—Re: Dearness Allowance to be paid on holidays and “ played off ” days also :—

The Management representative stated that this question had already been discussed previously and added that a worker would get Dearness Allowance for days for which he earned the wages and as such the demand was not tenable. The Association representative pressed the demand, but the Management could not concede.

Demand No. 3.—Re: Payment of half-yearly Bonus immediately after the expiry of the half-year to which the bonus relates :—

The Management explained that the bonus is payable on profits which have to be calculated after the expiry of the half-year concerned and that as such, some time was necessary for the scrutiny of accounts both here and at Bombay before declaring bonus by the Board of Directors; thus, the time involved in payment of bonus was inevitable, further, to avoid unnecessary delay, a definite time had been fixed for payment of bonus. The Labour representative was not satisfied with the explanation and pressed the demand. The Management was unable to accept.

Demand No. 4.—Re: Amendment of Standing Order No. 20 regarding enquiry into Misconduct of workers :—

The Association representative urged that a Committee comprising of one representative from the Labour Association, one from the Management and one from Government should be constituted to enquire into the cases of misconduct of workers and the punishments to be accorded, since the Standing Order No. 20 as it stands at present leads to exercise of arbitrary power by the Management and to insecurity of service, and that the Standing Order should be suitably amended accordingly. The Management representative said that it was not practicable and it could not be accepted. The Association representative pressed the demand, but the Management could not accept.

Demand No. 5.—Re: Introduction of Provident Fund Scheme :—

The Labour representative stated that this system of Provident Fund should be introduced for the benefit of the workers. He also pointed that in Binny Mills there is such a scheme existing. Mr. Kale stated that even in the Binny's a worker was entitled to the benefit of only one of the schemes, viz., Gratuity Fund or Provident Fund and not to both. He further explained that they had in the Minerva Mills a system of Gratuity Fund which he considered to be more advantageous to the worker than the Provident Fund Scheme under which the worker also had to contribute, while the entire amount is contributed by the Management under Gratuity Scheme. The Secretary of the Labour Association nevertheless pressed for the demand, but the Management could not concede.

Demand No. 6.—Re: Grant of Privilege and Sick Leave with Pay :—

The Association demanded that every worker should have the right to enjoy a privilege leave for twenty-six days per year, and that every worker should be entitled to sick leave with half pay for a period not exceeding three months in the year and that if the sick leave extends above three months the worker should be entitled for leave without pay for such period as may be certified as necessary by a Registered Medical Practitioner. The Management representative in reply, stated that the period of privilege leave was raised from seven days to ten days so recently as 3rd October 1946 as the result of an agreement with the Association, and as such it was not possible for the Management to revise it at present. The Association representative pressed the demand, but the Management could not accept.

Demand No. 7.—Re: Reinstatement of Workers :—

The Association Secretary urged that all workers dismissed in 1942, and all those that were dismissed subsequently should be reinstated. The Management representative pointed out that the demand was very vague and there was no specific case given. He further stated that persons dismissed for various kinds of misconduct covered by the Standing Orders could not be taken back as it would be subversive of all discipline. The Association representative was not able to furnish a list of specific cases in respect of whom reinstatement was demanded. He merely demanded that all workers dismissed in 1942 and thereafter should be immediately reinstated. The Management representative saw no force in this demand and said that it could not be accepted. The Labour representative pressed that the demand should be met. But the Management could not accept.

Demand No. 8.—Re: *Payment of wages to workers when machines are stopped for repairs, etc., or for want of material:—*

The labour representative stated that it was usual to ask a worker to get back home or keep idle on account of repairs to machines or for want of ready beams for the loom, and in the case of weavers working in double looms to ask them to go on with one loom, and that this entails loss of wages for the day either entirely or in part, for no fault of the workers; so, either work should be provided or the wages paid, and that should apply to all workers in all the departments. The Management representative stated that this demand had been discussed in all its aspects at the time of the last conciliation and that could not be accepted for the same reasons and that the position has not changed in any way since. The labour representative still pressed the demand, but the Management could not accept.

Demand No. 9.—Re: *Confirmation of temporary workers after six months service:—*

In reply to this demand, the Management stated that as a result of the agreement dated 3rd October 1946, the period for confirmation of an employee was reduced from two years continuous service to one year and as such, it was not possible for the Management to further reduce the period since they consider that a year's time is necessary to judge the worker's efficiency, regularity and character. The Association representative still pressed the demand and the Management could not accept.

Demand No. 10.—Re: *Collection of Subscription:—*

In reply to the demand, the Management representative stated that as a result of agreement dated 3rd October 1946, the Management had accepted to collect the subscription on behalf of the Association but since the Association had repudiated that agreement the Management was not prepared to take up the question again. The labour representative pressed the demand, but the Management could not accept.

Demand No. 11.—Re: *Payment of Allowance for the period of absence due to accidents in addition to compensation under Workmen's Compensation Act:—*

The Management replied that they were unable to give relief beyond what was provided for under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The labour representative was not satisfied and he pressed the demand. The Management representative said that the demand could not be accepted.

6. All possible ways of settlement were explored, but the parties did not come to any settlement in regard to the above demands.

7. The conciliation in regard to those demands thus ended in failure, which I hereby report.

8. I request that this report may be published in the Gazette as required under Sub-section (4) of Section 12 of the Mysore Labour Act.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.
NAVANETHAM,
Chief Conciliator in Mysore.

Dated 29th July 1947.

No. 471—R. T. 5-46-28. The following draft amendment to the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Rules, 1945, which the Government of His Highness the Maharaja propose to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 55 (2) (b) of the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, 1944 (No. XXVII of 1944) is hereby published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, as required by Section 125 of the said Act.

Notice is hereby given that any suggestion or objection to the said draft may be forwarded to the Secretary to Government, General Department so as to reach him on or before 12th August 1947 for consideration. Suggestion or objection received after the said date will not be taken into consideration.

Draft Amendments.

1. Existing Rule 346 of the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Rules 1945 shall be numbered as Rule 346 (a) and for the rule as so re-numbered, the following sub-rules shall be added, namely:

"(b) The Government may, by order in writing, direct that until the first day of January 1948 nothing in the rules 346 to 349 in regard to and consequent upon the provision requiring that the vehicle shall be driven from the right-hand side shall apply to a public service vehicle or a specified class of public service vehicles fitted with left hand steering control and obtained through the Disposals Organisation of the Government of India.

(c) Where the registering authority registers a Public Service Vehicle in respect of which or belonging to a class in respect of which an order under sub-rule (b) has been made, he shall note in the certificate of registration the fact that nothing in the rules 346 to 349 in regard to and consequent upon the provision requiring that the vehicle shall be driven from the right-hand side shall apply to the vehicle."

2. Rule 383 of the said Rules shall be numbered as sub-rule (a) of Rule 383 and the following sub-rules added, namely:

"(b) The Government may, by order in writing shall direct that until the first day of January 1948 nothing in the Rules 346 to 349 in regard to and consequent upon the provision that the vehicle shall be driven from the right hand side shall apply to a goods vehicle fitted with left hand steering control and obtained through the Disposals Organisation of the Government of India.

(c) Where the registering authority registers a goods vehicle in respect of which, or belonging to a class in respect of which an order under sub-rule (b) has been made he shall note in the certificate of registration the fact that nothing in rule 383 in regard to and consequent upon the provision requiring that the vehicle shall be driven from the right hand side shall apply to the vehicle."

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MOHAMED ISMAIL SHERIFF, *Gl. Secy.*